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EXPANSION IN DIELECTRIC FORCELAIN INDUSTRY -- Politika, No 13293, 18 Jul 49

Novi Sad -- On 17 July the "Elektro-Porcelan" Dielectric Porcelain Factory combrated the installation of a new furnace, the second of his kind in Yugoslavia, and the opening of the first laboratory for the production of dislectric porcelain.

"GK 34" firebrick had been ordered from Czechoslovakia for the lining of the furnise, which reaches a temperature of 1,720 degrees; but upon delivery the bricks turned out to be "CK 30" s which can withstand 120 degrees less than the bricks ordered. The fraud was discovered in time to avoid damage, but the construction of the furnace was delayed while a small quantity of highly-resistant firebrick was ordered from Hungary and the rest of the required amount of firebrick was supplied by Yugoslav enterprises.

The new furnace will double the capacity of the plant.

Speaking at the celebration, Nilola Petrovic, federal Minister of the Electrical Industry, recalled that the investment agreement with Czechoslovakia concluded in 1946 called for the delivery to juggelavia of four dielectric porcelain plants, with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons each, and provided that Czech exports would cooperate in the construction of the machinery for these plants. As no Yugoslav ceramic expert was present at the contract negotiations, the Czech representatives set the value of all shipments in connection with all three sic plants at 8 million Czech crowns. The contract was so worded as to permit the Czechs to sabotage deliveries and delay shipments from the beginning.

For example, a group of Czechoslovak ceramic experts Under Professor Barta was sent to Yugoslavia to determine whether Yugoslavia had suitable raw materials for ceramic production. They reported that Yugoslavia had none. Consequently, he delivery of the plants was postponed again and again, until in 1948 the Czechs fically shipped one plant, with a capacity of only 1,500 tons of dielectric procelain per year, at the exorbitant price of 150 million Czech crowns

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for shipping alone. This was the only shipment delivered under the terms of the agreement described above.

In 1948, Professor Barta and Czechoslovak experts working in the factories at Merklin, in Czechoslovakia, established that excellent porcelain could be made from Yugoslav raw materials, but the results of this research were never officially reported to the Yugoslav representatives, and no offer was made to deliver a single plant.

The only successful transaction ever made with Czechoslovakia, according to Minister Petrovic, was the pruchase of the small "S'up" Porcelain Factory in Sarajevo. However, in April 1949 the delivery of machinery for this fectory was cancelled, although credit had been arranged on time and the machinery was all ready for shipment.

I RATHER INDUSTRY WAGES RISE -- Rad, No 163, 11 Jul 49

According to a speech by Josip Czzi, federal Minister of Light Industry, the average monthly wage in the Yugoslav leather and shoe industry in 1948 was 2,900 dinars, as compared with 3,550 dinars this year.

In comparison with 1939, when the Yugoslav leather and shee industry was already well developed, the amount of leather processed in 1946 was 63 percent of the prewar figure in 1947, 99 percent; in 1948, 114 percent; and this year, 164 percent. Whereas 1.54 kilograms of leather per capita was processed in Yugoslavia in 1939, the figure was 1.01 kilograms in 1946, 1.59 kilograms in 1947, 2.21 kilograms in 1948, and 2.57 kilograms in 1949.

During the first 5 months of this year, 1,874 new workers were employed in the Borovo leather and shoe combine, while 1,413 left. Quality of shoe production at sucha fully-mechanized, highly-productive factory depends in a large measure upon a force of permanent workers, who personally control the thickness of the leather, the softness, the purity of the fit and moisture, the sewing, and other processes, and who develop skill with long experience.

OPTICAL GIASS NOW MADE IN SERBIA -- Politika, No 13296, 22 Jul 49

Paracin -- The Serbian Glass Factory in Paracin has begun the production of glass for spectacle lenses.

Master-workman Josko Pap has designed and built a mold for glass in which flat glass can be made into spherical glass for heliographic apparatus.

Recently two foremen at the factory discovered a new and much more economical method of drying glass vases. This method is unknown abroad.

"DUNAY" ENTERPRISE MAKES SPOOLS -- Politika, No 13285, 9 Jul 49

The "Dunay" Wood-processing Enterprise in Apatin is now making satisfactory equipment, including shuttles and speels, for the textile industry. Formerly, such items had to be imported. Using old shuttles and speels as patterns, the "Dunay" enterprise succeeded in developing machinery to make new ones that will satisfy the needs of the Yugoslay textile industry both in quality and quantity, making further importation of these items unnecessary.

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